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INTRODUCTION

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Moscow is committed to providing India with the bulk of military equipment it needs to remain the dominant military power on the sub-continent, and at terms India can afford. While Moscow has been unwilling or unable to meet some Indian military requirements, India has adequate foreign exchange to procure these items in the West. India also has the capability to produce much of its own military equipment.

In Afghanistan, Moscow will provide all necessary military equipment for normal replacement and modernization of the army and air force at concessionary terms. Afghanistan's imports of military equipment are much smaller than either India or Pakistan. Moreover, Afghanistan's armed forces, even with an influx of equipment beyond the scope of recent years, would pose little threat to Pakistan because of their small size, low-level of training and suspect reliability.

Pakistan will continue to receive the core of its army, navy and air force equipment from China, mostly as grant aid, but still will have to compete in the arms market for the sophisticated and costly items Peking cannot provide. Arab aid will probably enable Islamabad to continue to obtain modern weapons systems from non-Chinese sources despite dwindling foreign exchange reserves. But even if Pakistan receives considerably more

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foreign aid than is currently anticipated, its military imports probably will remain at roughly one-half those of India, whose armed forces are much larger.

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India

Indian military imports from the USSR, its major supplier, probably will increase in 1975-76

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expected conclusion of Soviet-Indian negotiations covering major naval combatants, jet fighters and ASW aircraft will add to this increase (table 2). Large Czech and Polish deals have also been concluded. Diminishing military procurement of major weapons systems from the West may compensate for the Communist increase, but a steady flow of spare parts and materials for India's military production projects will continue.

In addition to the purchase abroad of military equipment, Indian defense industries will continue to turn out a wide variety of small arms, artillery, ammunition, and support equipment. Major items produced include the MIG-21 jet fighter and ATOLL air-to-air missile under Soviet license; the SS-11 anti-tank missile and Alouette III and SA-315 helicopters under French license; and Leander-class frigates, Vijayanta tanks, Gnat fighters, and HS-748 transports under British license.

In the post-1976 time-frame, India will have to find a replacement for its Canberra bomber fleet. Moscow has offered the TU-16 and TU-22, and in the absence of a suitable Western candidate, New Delhi may settle for one of these. The Vikrant, India's aircraft carrier, will no longer be a credible naval

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threat without a new generation of carrier-borne aircraft. This requirement may go unfilled. Moscow and Paris have no suitable aircraft and the price tag on the British Harrier is prohibitive. India is looking for modern submarines and both France and Sweden are potential suppliers. The Soviet T-62 is the most likely candidate for the next generation of Indian main battle tanks, although local production could fulfill a large part of this requirement.

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Pakistan

China will continue to supply the bulk of Pakistan's army, navy, and air force equipment [REDACTED] But the value of Pakistan's defense procurement from France may exceed that from China over the next few years due to the high cost of the sophisticated weaponry and local defense production projects under negotiation [REDACTED]

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The local defense production projects are dependent on Arab financing which may already be arranged, but even so Pakistan does not have the resources to undertake all the projects under consideration. Any significant output from these projects will be at least several years off. Heavy reliance on French material and technical support would continue through the 1970s. Pakistan currently manufactures small arms and ammunition and assembles Cobra anti-tank missiles under German license and Alouette III helicopters under French license, but has failed to achieve complete self-sufficiency even in these efforts.

In the post-1976 time-frame, Pakistan will need to replace its T-59 tanks, probably with the next generation of Chinese tanks. Islamabad will want to correct its deficiencies in transport aircraft, especially light transports, and anti-aircraft artillery. China will fulfill some of the latter requirement but has nothing comparable to the self-propelled ZSU-23-4 in both the Indian and Afghan inventories. Nor is China likely to be able to supply Islamabad with a medium or high altitude surface-to-air missile comparable to the Indian and Afghan SA-2s.

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Afghanistan

Moscow is unlikely to continue to provide Kabul with military equipment at the unprecedented rate of the last two years. Deliveries in 1973 and 1974 were more than double the usual level and new and sophisticated tanks, APCs, artillery and anti-tank missiles were introduced. Although Kabul has made a modest effort at diversification by seeking training and possibly some equipment from India and Egypt, Moscow will continue to be Kabul's predominant military supplier. Afghanistan has only a minimal capacity for production of small arms and explosives and there are no known plans for expansion.

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Afghanistan: Outstanding Military Supply Agreements

		Million US \$
<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Selected Types of Equipment</u>
USSR	40	Tanks, APCs, artillery, small arms
USSR	67	MI-8 helicopters, tank transporters
USSR	30	Tanks
Czech	2	10-12 L-29 Jet trainers

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